

X. *Supplemental Descriptions of Species of African, Asiatic and Australian Cetoniidae.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S., &c.

[Read 5th June, 1854.]

SINCE the publication of my memoirs on the African and Indian Goliathideous *Cetoniidae* in the "Arcana Entomologica," I have lost no opportunity of obtaining additional knowledge, not only of new species, but also of the sexual distinctions of such of the previously known species as had been known only by one or other (generally the male) sex. By this means I have been enabled to render our acquaintance with several interesting species complete, whilst the arrival of several totally new species affords me an opportunity of bringing the whole into a separate communication, which will, I trust, be regarded with interest as a supplement, not only to the memoirs above alluded to, but also to the several papers published upon the species of this family by Messrs. W. W. Saunders, Schaum and myself in the Transactions of our Society.

Goliathus (Dicronorhina) micans. (Pl. VI. fig. 1.)

Under the name of *Cetonia micans* a fine species of Goliath beetle, from Calabar, on the west coast of Africa, about 5° or 6° north latitude, was described by Drury in his Illustrations, vol. ii. pl. 32, fig. 3. Specimens of an African insect, captured in considerable numbers at the French settlement at Senegal, were regarded by Messrs. Gory and Percheron, Mon. Cet. pl. 25, fig. 2, as identical with the species of Drury. Relying, however, upon the precise description of Drury, I did not venture to regard the two insects as distinct—Arc. Ent. i. p. 172—retaining for Drury's insect the name of *C. micans*, and giving to the Senegal one the name of *C. cavifrons*.

A specimen of the true *C. micans*, in the collection of Mr. Melly, has enabled me to draw up a specific diagnosis of both insects, (Proc. Ent. Soc. 5 Nov. 1849, p. lxxxvii), and I now add figures of the head and thorax in different points of view, with the following distinctive description of *C. micans*.

Head wide, subquadrate, anterior margin produced in the middle in front into a broad erect horn, dilated at its sides, which extend outwardly nearly to the width of the anterior angles of the head. When seen from the front the upper edge of the horn is rather deeply marginate in the middle. Along the middle of the head runs a raised ridge or carina, the hinder half of which is margined

with a flattened oblong disc, which, unitedly, occupy about half of the width of the head in the middle; the anterior half of the carina has on each side a deep wide excavation, occupying the greater part of the sides, and extending backwards nearly to the eyes. The sides of the head are armed with a small produced point, and the anterior margin has also a small conical projection between the middle and the produced lateral angles.

The figures represent the head and prothorax of *C. micans* seen from above (fig. 1 *a*), and the head seen sideways (fig. 1 *b*) and from the front (fig. 1 *c*).

Ceratorhina (Amantodes) Passerinii. (♀ Pl. VI. fig. 2.)

♂ Melly MS., Westwood, Arc. Ent. ii. p. 71, pl. 67, fig. 1, ♂.

Bertoloni, Ill. Rer. Nat. Mozamb. Bonon. 1849.

♀ Schaum, in Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 2nd ser. vol. ii. pl. 11, fig. 1.

The figure of this species, which I published in the *Arcana Entomologica*, was made from a drawing of the male, communicated by Mr. Melly, whose manuscript name I adopted. Since the publication of that work I have had opportunities of examining specimens of both sexes, which have been received from Natal. The accompanying figures represent the details of the male, and the female with its details. The head of the male (fig. 2 *a*, seen from above, and fig. 2 *b*, seen sideways) is armed with two small curved acute horns between the eyes, a small truncated horn or tubercle on each side, in front of the eyes, and a strong compressed furcate erect horn in front (fig. 2 *c*, the horn seen from the front). The maxilla of the male (fig. 2 *d*) has the inner lobe simple and setose, and the outer lobe acute, horny and outwardly setose; and the fore tibiæ (fig. 2 *e*) are long, curved, inwardly armed with about six small teeth, and outwardly serrated. The other tibiæ are simple.

The female (fig. 2 ♀) has the head simple, and the prothorax less developed; the anterior lateral angles are rounded and deflexed, and the front is rather emarginate in the middle. The maxilla (fig. 2 *f*) has the inner lobe armed with a strong acute spine, and the outer lobe formed as in the male. The mesosternum (fig. 2 *g*) is slightly prominent and obtuse, the fore tibiæ strongly tridentate, the middle tibiæ bidentate in the middle, and the hind ones unidentate in the middle.

Goliathus (Ceratorhina) Smithii.

(♂ Mac Leay, Insects of South Africa, p. 34, pl. 1, fig. med.)

(♀ Pl. VI. fig. 3.)

The male of this fine species was first figured and described by Mr. Mac Leay, in the work above referred to, from a unique

specimen brought home by Dr. A. Smith. Numerous specimens, however, of both sexes having been received from Natal, I am enabled to give the accompanying details of the male, together with a figure of the female and its details.

The head of the male (fig. 3a, the head seen from above, fig. 3b, the same sideways) has the anterior lateral angles prorected straightly forward and acute; the disc of the head is furnished with two small acute prominences, and the middle of the fore margin is produced into a large wide horn, curved upwards gradually, and furcate at its extremity. The fore tibiæ (fig. 3c) are curved, with the outer edge entire, and the inner edge finely serrated along its apical half, and with two stronger teeth, one at and the other below the tip; the intermediate tibiæ (fig. 3d) and the posterior tibiæ (fig. 3e) are simple, and slender beyond the middle.

The female (fig. 3 ♀) has the head and prothorax simple; the clypeus with the lateral angles rounded, and the anterior margin emarginate in the middle; the disc with a slightly raised central ridge. The legs are strong; the fore tibiæ strongly tridentate, and the intermediate and hind ones unidentate in the middle. The mandibles (fig. 3f) are of the ordinary form; the maxillæ, in this sex (fig. 3g), with the under lobe armed with a strong acute spine, and the outer lobe strong, horny, subacute and outwardly very setose. The mentum deeply emarginate in the middle of the front margin (fig. 3h), with very short palpi, with the sides, both in front and behind, rather narrowed; the mesosternum (fig. 3i, seen from below, and fig. 3h, seen sideways) is slightly produced, with its extremity almost triangular.

Asthenorhina Turneri.

(Westw. *Arcana Entomologica*, ii. p. 71, pl. 67, figs. 2, 3, ♂)
(♀ Pl. VI. fig. 4.)

Several specimens of this insect were received some years ago by J. A. Turner, Esq., two varieties of which were represented in the "Arcana Entomologica," as above referred to. I am now enabled to complete our knowledge of the species, a female having been obtained by Captain Parry. It is eleven lines long, of a rich dark green colour and shining; the front half of the head black, and the hinder part green; the antennæ black. The head is closely punctured, the anterior and lateral margins are elevated, the former emarginate in the middle, a central carina is slightly elevated, the hind part of the head above is less closely punctured; the prothorax is punctured at the sides and in front; the epimera

are scarcely visible from above; the scutellum is not punctured; the elytra, under a lens, are very finely punctured, the punctures wide apart. The shoulders and subapical tubercles of the elytra are black, the podex punctured closely. The body beneath is dark green and polished, slightly and finely punctured, except the sides of the metasternum and coxae, which are closely punctured. The legs are dark green, the spines of the fore tibiae black, the four hind tibiae black, slightly glossed with green, with the tarsi black.

The maxillæ in the female (fig. 4a) have the inner lobe not armed with an acute tooth, being but slightly produced, the outer lobe is acute and horny; the mentum (fig. 4b) is widest in the middle, the anterior margin deeply emarginate in the centre; the mesosternum (fig. 4c, seen from beneath, fig. 4d, sideways) is very slightly produced and obtusely rounded.

Tmesorrhina Saundersii, Westw. n. s. (Pl. VI. fig. 5.)

Viridis, fortiter nigro-punctata, capite antice vix emarginato, epimeris viridibus, nec aureis; pedibus nigro-viridibus, tarsis omnibus nigris. ♀

Long. corp. lin. 12 (unc. 1).

Habitat in Africa tropicali occident. In Mus. Saunders.

This species is intermediate in size between *T. concolor*, Westw. (*Thoreyi*, Schaum), and *Iris*, Fab. (*amabilis*, Bainbridge). It is of an uniform rich dark green colour, densely punctured with black punctures, those of the head being very close together, and some of those of the disk forming a few irregular lines. The head is oblong, the anterior lateral angles rounded, the front margin very slightly emarginate. The antennæ black, with the basal joint dark green. The maxillæ (fig. 5a) with a very short point at the extremity of the basal lobe, and with the upper lobe rather obtusely pointed. All the palpi are black, the mentum dark green, deeply punctured and clothed with black hairs, with the front very deeply emarginate. The pronotum is less conical (wider behind) than in *T. concolor*, being nearly of the shape of that of *T. Iris*. The scutellum is also more equilaterally triangular than in *T. concolor*, and moderately punctured except at the tip. The elytra are elongate, subparallel, thus resembling *T. concolor*, being but little narrow behind, punctured as in *T. Iris* (but rather more coarsely), and with similar short curved strigæ near the extremity of the lateral and sutural margins. The legs are dark green, with black punctures and strigæ; the anterior tibiae are not strongly tri-

dentate, although the unchannelled under surface of the abdomen indicates the specimen to be a female. The body beneath is dark green and punctured; the middle of the metasternum and base of the abdomen tinged with golden colour. The sternum differs in form from that of the two other species, being rounded and widest in front (fig. 5b, 5c).

The unique specimen from which the above description was made is in the Collection of W. W. Saunders, Esq., F.R.S., &c., who pointed it out to me as distinct from the two present known species, and with whose name I have therefore specifically described it.

Gnathocera Angolensis, Westw., n. s. (Pl. VI. fig. 6.)

Gn. capite nigro albo-guttato, antice bifido; pronoto convexo, scutello elytrisque fulvis, lateribus pronoti antice albis, corpore subtus olivaceo-viridi, stramineo variegato. ♀

Long. corp. lin. 8.

Habitat in Angola, Africæ tropicali occidentali.

In Mus. Westwood. Communic. D. Turner.

This new species is of the same size as *Gn. trivittata*, but is rather wider across the hind part of the prothorax and base of the elytra. The head is black, glossy and punctured; the punctures forming short striolæ on the anterior half of the head, which is attenuated, the lateral anterior angles forming two prorected points, which are subprismatical and rather hollowed out on the outside; the middle of the narrowed anterior margin is also produced into a short conical point. The disk of the head is marked between the eyes with two small white round spots; there are also two still smaller, close to the eyes, behind, and two oblong patches running parallel with the sides of the head. The antennæ are black, with the clava pitchy. The maxillæ are elongated, and both the upper and lower lobes are armed with a number of very strong curved spines (fig. 6a). The mentum is oblong, hairy outside, and with a very deep triangular incision in front (fig. 6b). The pronotum is short and broad, the lateral margins regularly rounded and not elevated at the hinder angles; the disc is entire and finely but numerously punctured. The scutellum is elongate, triangular, nearly smooth. The elytra are but slightly punctured on the disk, but more strongly so at the sides and towards the apex, where the punctures become elongated curved striolæ. The suture is elevated as well as two longitudinal carinæ on each elytron, the interior being the most decided. The pronotum, scut-

scutellum and elytra are of an uniform fulvous colour, with the sides of the pronotum marked with a white streak for about half their length from the anterior angles. The body beneath is of an olive black colour, the thoracic portion with large pale buff spots, and each of the four basal segments of the abdomen with a broad, buff, transverse, velvet-like bar on each side, leaving the middle naked and polished; they are not channelled down the middle, the specimen being a female. The legs are black; the femora with a broad buff longitudinal stripe. The anterior tibiae are trideterminate, and the four posterior ones have a short spine in the middle on the outside. The mesosternum is long, narrow and pointed, the tip being slightly deflexed and extending as far as the front of the anterior coxae (figs. 6c, 6d).

There are specimens of the male of this species in the British Museum Collection, also presented by Mr. Turner, which agree with the female in the structure and tooting of the tibiae (except that the intermediate ones are slightly curved) and in the cornuted structure of the head. The centre of the ventral surface of the abdomen is, however, longitudinally impressed throughout its whole length with a row of pale buff spots down the middle, and the face is more strongly marked with larger buff spots, leaving in fact only a slender black trident on the forehead.

Heterorrhina bicostata, Schaum. Trans. Ent. Soc. Vol. V. p. 65.
(Pl. VII. fig. 1.)

The great general similarity between the green species of this genus renders it advisable that figures should be given of each, thus insuring their identification more completely than can be effected by short descriptions. The unique specimen of this species described by Dr. Schaum is in Captain Parry's Collection. It is a male, and is represented in the accompanying figure (Pl. VII. fig. 1) of the natural size. It is of a golden green colour, with the scutellum and suture of a richer golden colour. The front of the clypeus is black; the first joint of the antennae green, the remainder pitchy red; the tarsi are black. Beneath, the body is green, the middle being tinged with golden colour; the sides of the metasternum closely but finely punctured; the abdomen with a slight oblong-oval impression, extending along the middle of the second and third, as well as the extremity of the first and base of the fourth, ventral segments, all of which are also marked with a row of punctures across the middle. The clypeus is nearly quadrate in front, with the sides slightly angulated. The maxillæ have a short spine at the extremity of the inner lobe, and

the outer lobe is but slightly setose (fig. 1a). The mentum is oblong, scarcely emarginate in front (fig. 1b). The anterior tibiae have an obtuse tooth beyond the middle (fig. 1c). The tarsi have a minute bisetigerous pulvillus between the claws (fig. 1d), and the mesosternal process is long, narrow, rounded at tip, and rather deflexed (figs. 1e, 1f).

Genus *NARYCIUS*.

Sub-genus novum *PLATYNOCEPHALUS*, Westw.

Characteres e foemina (solum adhuc visa) deprompti. Color haud metallicus.

Caput latum, antice late concavum, angulis anticeis paullo porrectis et acutis, vertice spina parva bifida acuta plana armato (fig. 2a, caput a latere; fig. 2b, antice visum). *Maxillæ* (fig. 2c) elongatae, lobo basali dente valido apicali curvato armato, lobo apicali dentibus duobus similibus armato. *Mentum* latum, dimidio apicali multo angustiori, margine antico fere recto; palpis brevibus (fig. 2d). *Pronotum* convexum, latum lateribus rotundatis, posticè sub-rectis. *Elytra* basi pronoto latiora brevia, subdepressa. *Mesosternum* acutum, conicum, porrectum (figs. 2e, 2f). *Pedes* breves, crassi; tibiæ antice tridentatae, postice quatuor dente medio unico; tarsi pulvillo bisetigero inter ungues instructi.

The insect which has served for the establishment of the sub-genus proposed above is unfortunately a female, so that we are unable to point out the precise distinctions between it and the Indian *Cyphonocephalus*, Westw. (Arc. Ent. i. p. 115, pl. 33, fig. 2 and details), of which only a single male is known. From the typical *Narycius opalus* it differs in the upper lobe of the maxillæ having only two strong curved horny spines instead of three, and the mentum is not so conical, nor is it emarginate in front. As these characters exist in both sexes of *N. opalus*, we are perhaps justified in considering that the female of *Cyphonocephalus* will also agree with the male in having a tridentate upper lobe to the maxillæ, and an emarginate mentum. These characters, therefore, in addition to the want of metallic colouring, will distinguish *Platynocephalus* from *Cyphonocephalus*.

Narycius (Platynocephalus) Hamiltoni, ♀. (Pl. VII. fig. 2.)

Supra fulvus, nitidus, subplanus, tenuissime punctatus; capite antice concavo, dense punctato; pronoti lateribus nigro tenu-

marginatis, marginibus nigris lateralibus in medio paullo intus dilatatis, punctisque duobus transversis prope scutellum positis; scutello elytrisque flavescentibus nigro-marginatis, his tenue punctatis, sutura vittisque duabus longitudinalibus laevibus; corpore infra nigro, sterno, femoribus, epimeris, coxisque posticis extus fulvis, abdomine castaneo.

Long. corp. lin. 14.

Habitat in India orientali, Moulmein.

In Musæo Societatis Entomol. Lond. Commun. Domina Hamilton.

The upper side of the head is fulvous, coloured and very glossy; the concave anterior portion strongly punctate and sparingly clothed with luteous setæ; the hind part smooth in the middle, punctate at the sides; the front and side margins have a slender edging of black, and the tips of the two points on the forehead are also black. Antennæ black; club dark chesnut; epistoma fulvous. Underside of the head, with the mouth, pitchy black; palpi dark chesnut. Pronotum rich fulvous, with a slender black margin; disc glossy, with very minute punctures, most numerous towards the anterior angles: near these angles the dark margin is slightly extended into the disk, and there are also two small dusky transverse marks near the hinder margin. Scutellum orange-coloured, flat, glossy and nearly impunctate. Elytra pale buffish yellow, outer margin rich brown, with a narrow black suture and a black submarginal line extending to the humeral angles, which are entirely black; disc finely punctured, the punctures forming a line on each near the suture, and four lines on the disc, leaving two intermediate spaces smooth; the intervening spaces with the punctures irregular. Pygidium densely punctate, dark chesnut. Body beneath black, with fine fulvous hairs; sternal mucro rich fulvous, as well as the exposed portions of the scapulæ and of the hind coxæ; femora also rich orange, with the extreme tip black. Tibiæ and tarsi black, terminal joints of the latter broadly fulvous at the base. Abdomen rich chesnut, less strongly punctate than the metasternum.

The Entomological Society of London is indebted for the unique specimen of the female of this insect to Mrs. Hamilton, who has very liberally enriched the Society's Collection with great numbers of fine insects from India. It is to be hoped that we may shortly receive the male from the same quarter.

Dicronocephalus Wallichii, Hope, in Gray's Zool. Misc., 1831,
p. 24.

(Westw. Arc. Ent. i. p. 5, pl. 1, fig. 4, ♂.)

(♀ Plate VII. fig. 3.)

Of this fine insect (the analysis of the mouth of which was first given, with a figure of the male, in the Areana Entomologica), the male only was known from specimens captured by the late Dr. Wallieh. Mr. Fortune having, however, been so fortunate as to re-discover the insect in North China, and to meet with both sexes, I am enabled to give a figure of the female (Plate VII. fig. 3), which differs very widely, in general appearance, from the male. The head above is concave, and thickly and coarsely punctured; the front part is somewhat quadrate, with the anterior lateral angles produced into rather obtuse points, between which the fore margin is emarginate; the sides are swollen in the middle; above, the head is chesnut red, slightly glossy, with the hind part between the eyes obscure black, with two small, dull, whitish spots. The pronotum is covered with dull, opaque, dark greenish-yellow pile, except two raised, slightly curved, longitudinal bars, which are black, glossy, and finely punctured; the lateral and posterior margins are slender and raised. The scutellum is black and punctured, with a narrow, central, luteous line. The elytra are covered with the same kind of pile as the pronotum, with a narrow dark streak along the suture at the humeral angles, an irregular longitudinal stripe extending thence to the subapical tubercle, and the lateral narrow raised margin, all of which are black. The podex is chesnut, redder at the tip, finely punctured, with a luteous patch on each side. The body beneath is black, the meso and metasterna spotted with buff, as well as the sides of the posterior coxae; the anterior coxae are black, chesnut in the middle of the front side. All the femora are chesnut red beneath, with the upper edge black, as well as the tips. The anterior tibiae are black, chesnut red beneath, and along the inner margin; the four posterior tibiae are chesnut red, black at the base and tips. The tarsi black, and with the base of the 3rd and 4th joints, and the greater part of the 5th joint, fulvous. The maxillæ (fig. 3 a) are unarmed at the tip of the lower lobe; the upper one is, however, acutely pointed at the tip. The mentum is broad, the middle of each side much and roundly dilated, the fore margin deeply emarginate (fig. 3 b.) The mesosternum is not produced into a porrected point, although it is of a conical form (fig. 3 c, 3 d).

Cosmiomorpha setulosa, Westw. n. s.

(Plate VII. fig. 4.)

Nigro-castanea, nitida, punctatissima, setis luteis (e punctis) obsita; scutello, sutura, costisque duabus in singulo elytro nudis, capitis margine antico maris in medio parum producto et recurvo, pedibus mediocribus, maris haud intus serratis, extus subtridentatis. (m. et f.)

Long. corp. lin. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in China septentrionali. D. Fortune.

In Mus. Westwood, &c.

This species is considerably smaller than the type of the genus *C. modesta*, described by Mr. Saunders in the 2nd Volume, N. S., of our Transactions, p. 29, pl. 3, figs. 1, 2, and exhibits in a much less marked manner the sexual peculiarities of the genus as shown in the type, the prothorax of the male being scarcely angulated at the sides, and the fore legs, with the tibiae and tarsi, shorter, the former part being almost destitute of the inferior crenulation, but the outer edge is more distinctly bidentate; the joints of the tarsi are also destitute of the produced point on the underside. (See Pl. III. fig. 1d.)

The upper surface of the body is thickly covered with very minute punctures, each emitting a small luteous seta. The head has the anterior angles rounded, the front margin elevated in the middle and acute, the middle of the elevated part slightly emarginate, the disc concave. Between the eyes is a small central, raised, and polished carina. The antennæ and palpi are pitchy. The prothorax is almost conical in form, with the anterior truncation narrow; the sides very slightly rounded and slightly margined behind; the hinder angles rounded, the hind margin nearly straight. The scutellum and suture black; the former but slightly punctured and setose, the latter with two longitudinal carinae, down the disc of the elytra, glabrous and impunctate. The epimera strongly setose. The shoulders of the elytra much wider than the hind part of the pronotum. Legs of moderate length. The fore tibiae in both sexes with the external margins tridentate. The body beneath is clothed with longer luteous setæ, especially at the sides. The mesosternal process (formed as in *C. modesta*), as well as the centre of the abdomen (which is but slightly channelled in the male), nearly naked and impunctate.

Macronata fraterna, Westw. (Pl. VII. fig. 5.)

M. nigra, fulvo-vittata; clypeo, antennis, palpis pedibusque testaceis, pronoto antice subrotundato, lateribus postice fere parallelis, medio disci postice paullo depresso. ♀

Long. corp. lin. 7.

Habitat in Insulis Philippinensis. In Mus. Britann.

Head strongly punctured, black, glossy. Clypeus pale testaceous red, finely setose; setae luteous, anterior angles rounded, middle of fore margin emarginate; a rich velvety yellow striga runs on each side nearly the whole length of the head, leaving the black central portion narrow and slightly carinated, glossy and impunctate. Antennae and palpi pale castaneous. Prothorax about one-third wider than the head, the anterior portion rounded; the sides in the hinder half are nearly parallel, so that the greatest width is across the middle; the disc is opaque, being entirely covered with minute punctures emitting fine black setae; the middle of the hind margin is moderately prolonged behind, being sinuated on each side, the sinuated portion being rather raised and very glossy; the middle of the disc is slightly depressed from the middle to the hind margin; down the middle of the pronotum extends a golden yellow opaque longitudinal stripe, rather widened behind, and on each side is a curved stripe of similar width and colour, nearly parallel with the lateral margins of the prothorax. The scutellum is almost covered with a golden yellow patch pointed behind. The elytra are depressed in the region of the scutellum, and along the suture they are black, densely covered with minute short impressed striolae emitting black setae, and each is marked with a narrow golden yellow stripe extending from near the apex of the scutellum, parallel with the suture, near to the apex, where it is curved outwardly, following the outline of the apex, but not extending to the outer margin. On each side of the humeral callus is a short, slender, rather curved, golden yellow stripe, and beyond this a golden yellow marginal spot. The podex is black, opaque, finely setose, with a small circular golden spot. The underside of the body is black and glossy; the central part of the body almost impunctate; the sides more thickly punctured, the abdominal portion with large punctures. The sides of the prosternum, the anterior and posterior margins of the metasternum on each side, a patch on the anterior margin of the posterior coxae, and three fasciae on the abdomen, widely interrupted in the middle, all golden yellow; the legs are rich chesnut red.

The remarkable similarity between this insect and *M. regia*,

Fabricius, induces me to add a comparative description of the two species, together with a magnified figure of each. The figures given by Messrs. Gory and Percheron (Mon. Cet. p. 315, pl. 62, figs. 2 and 3) of *M. regia*, Fab., and *M. depressa* (which is the dark state of the species, *M. regia* being a red, probably an immature, specimen), agree with the insect represented by me in Pl. VII. fig. 6, especially in the rounded form of the prothorax. Their specimen of *M. depressa* was from Calcutta, and that of *M. regia* was from the East Indies. In their description of the latter they are silent as to the two short slender pale lines near the shoulder of each elytron, but M. Guérin's excellent figure (pl. 62, fig. 3) exhibits them.

The specimen of *M. regia*, Fab., represented in our Pl. VII. fig. 6, is a native of Moulmein in the East Indies, and has been presented to the Entomological Society of London by Mrs. Hamilton.

Macronota fraterna, Westw.

Habitat Phillipine Islands.
General form narrow, much attenuated behind.

Pronotum widest across the middle, disc densely setose, with a slight central impression behind; closely covered with minute punctures, lateral yellow stripes curved.

Elytra with the outer margin velvety; impressed part of the disc densely covered with minute short oblique striolæ, which are setigerous.

Outer part of the two central lateral yellow spots extending backwards.

Podex with a round yellow spot.

Macronota regia, Fab., Burm., Schaum. ♀ Var. *M. depressa*, Gory and Perch. t. 62, f. 2.

Habitat Continental India.
General form wider, more ovate behind.

Pronotum widest behind; disc nearly naked, with a deep wide impression extending nearly from the fore margin to the scutellum, gradually widening; disc with large punctures, showing the polished surface between them; lateral yellow stripes nearly straight.

Elytra nearly naked and polished throughout; outer margin rather deeply punctured; impressed part of the disc with fine close longitudinal impressed lines running through the two yellow stripes.

Outer part of the two yellow spots in the middle of the sides extending forwards.

Podex with a semicircular yellow spot.

Macronota setipes, Westw. n. s. (Pl. VII. fig. 7.)

M. elongata, elytris subparallelis, nigra, capite et pronoto vermiculatis, elytris medio longitudinaliter depresso, rufis, nigromaculatis, apiceque nigris, tenuissime strigulosis; pedibus elongatis gracilibus, setis longis paucis instructis ♂.

Long. corp. lin. 7.

Habitat in China septentrionali. D. Fortune.

In Mus. Britann.

This species agrees in size and elongated form with *M. elongata* of Gory and Percheron, Mon. Cet. p. 327, pl. 64, fig. 6, from Calentta. With the exception of the elytra it is entirely black. The head is rugose, with a very slender short polished carina in the middle, between the eyes. The elypterus is rounded at the sides, and deeply angularly emarginate in the middle. The antennæ and palpi are black, the clava of the former dark chesnut. The pronotum is verniculato-rugose; it is subheptagonal, being widest across the middle; the middle of the hind margin is rounded, and the disc in front of this part is flat. The elytra are oblong, dark red, with about one-sixth at the apex black. The suture is also black, each elytron also with four black spots, one on the shoulder, another smaller lateral above the hind femora, a third near the extremity of the scutellum, and a fourth beyond the middle, the two latter joining the suture; they are nearly opaque, the disc marked with numerous very fine slender lineolæ, those in the middle being longitudinal, those on the side transverse, and those near the apex curved and circularly arranged round the subapical callus, which is prominent. The podex is covered with fine striolæ, similarly arranged. The body beneath is black and glossy, and but slightly punctured; the metasternum is marked with a longitudinal central impressed line, and its sides and front rather thickly clothed with luteous hairs. The abdomen is widely flattened along the middle, but not channelled. The legs are long and very slender, the tibiæ emitting a few very long slender setæ.

Eupæcila ochracea, Westw. n. s. (Pl. VII. fig. 8.)

S. supra ochraceo-flava, glabra, nitida; pronoto macula parva submarginali utrinque ante medium; elytris maculis 4 nigris, pedibus fulvis; metasterno abdomineque nigris, cinereo dense setosis.

Long. corp. lin. 9.

Habitat in Nova Hollandia.

In Mus. Britann.

Size of *E. punctata*, Donovan, but with the body slenderer, the

elytra more attenuated behind, and the legs longer, above of an ochraceous yellow colour. Head above finely punctured; the clypeus elongated, the sides rounded and slightly elevated, the front margin with a deep, nearly angular incision. Antennæ, palpi and parts of the mouth concolorous; prothorax subconical, slightly dilated in the middle of the lateral angles, and with the posterior angles slightly produced outwardly; disc slightly convex, highly polished, and nearly impunctate; middle of the hind margin slightly emarginate, for the reception of the scutellum: on each side of the disc, opposite the subdilated part, is a small black spot; scutellum glabrous: elytra with the shoulders very much dilated, behind which they are gradually attenuated to the extremity; the disc is very glabrous and scarcely punctured; the suture depressed from the base for about half its length, within each of the humeral angles is a minute black dot, and there is another on each elytron near the apex of the scutellum; another, larger and transverse, is placed rather beyond the middle of each elytron, and a nearly round one towards the apex. The podex is very convex, covered with fine strigæ, arranged circularly, with an oval black dot in the centre. Beneath the prosternum, mesosternal process ovate, with the extremity slightly pointed (fig. 8a, 8b); front of the metasternum and posterior coxae yellow, the remainder of the metasternum and the abdomen black, glabrous, punctate, and thickly clothed with cinereous hairs. The legs are long, slender and fulvous.

Whether this be a variety of *E. octo-punctata*, Hope, MS., I have not at present means of clearly determining; it seems, however, to agree in general with Burmeister's short description (Handb. iii. p. 540), except in the maculation of the prothorax and elytra.

Eupæcila succinca. (Pl. VII. fig. 9.)

The short description given by Mr. Hope of this species (*Schizorhinæ*, Trans. Ent. Soc. vol. iii. p. 281) contains no description of its structural details. No figures have indeed hitherto been published of the characters of the genus; I therefore take this opportunity of adding a figure of this species, with details taken from the male in Mr. Hope's Collection. Fig. 9a represents one of the mandibles; fig. 9b, one of the maxillæ, the inner lobe being simple, whilst the upper one is acute and horny at the tip; fig. 9c, the mentum rather wider in front than at the base, and somewhat cordate punctate, the middle of the fore margin being emarginate; fig. 9d and fig. 9e, the mesosternal process, seen from beneath and sideways, which is wide, and with the anterior lateral angles acute.

This species is a native of the Swan River.